NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1881.

AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL. LEGISLATION AND COMMITTEE WORK.

THE MORGAN RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SEN-ATE-THE FUNDING BILL AMENDED-RIVER AND

HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Senate adopted the Morgan resolution yesterday, declaring the Vice-President not empowered to count the Electoral votes, but with an amendment urging the enactment of a law to regulate the matter. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill has been completed by the committee. The Funding bill has been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Finance, with material changes. Mr. Carlisle believes it will not be accepted by the House in its present form. Five articles are relieved from internal revenue tax in the report which the Committee on Ways and Means will make to the House.

THE FUNDING BILL.

AMENDMENTS TO THE HOUSE BILL ADOPTED BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE-THE BILL AS RE-PORTED TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- The Senate Finance Comnittee this morning completed its consideration of the House Funding bill and authorized their chairman to report it back to the Senate with a recommendation for its passage, with amendments which provide that the bonds shall be redeemable in five years and payable in twenty years; that the rate of interest upon them shall be 312 per cent per annum, that the one-tenth certificates authorized by the bill shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 312 per cent per annum, and that the interest in each case shall be payable semi-annually. The committee strike out the fifth section, known as the " Carlisle amendments," which provided for the compulsory use of the new bonds as security for National Bank circulation and for a change in the law concerning the retirement of circulating notes, and substitute in lieu thereof two new sections, the principal feature of which is a provision that hereafter the security given by National banks for Government deposits and the faithful performance of their duties as public depositories shall consist wholly of United States bonds. The committee also recommend that the allowance for the expenses of issuing and placing the new bonds and certificates be increased to onehalf of 1 per cent, instead of one-quarter of 1 per cent, as limited by the House of Representatives. Following is the full text of the Funding bill, as amended by the Senate Finance Committee and reported this afternoon to the Senate .

ed by the Senate Finance Committee and reported this afternoon to the Senate.

An Act to facilitate the refunding of the National debt. Be it enacted, etc., That all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the National debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent per annum, which may be reatter become redeemable; provided that in heat of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act of July 14, 1870, entitled "an Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," and the acts amendatory livereto, and the certificates authorized by the Act of February 26, 1879, entitled "an Act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$400,000,000, of the denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, which shall bear interest at the rate of \$3 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date of Issue; and also Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding \$300,000,000, only in denominations of \$10 or some multiple on that sum not exceeding \$1,000, either registered or compon, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding \$2 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year, and payable in ten years from the date of issue; and no Treasury note of a less denomination than \$100 shall be in all other respects of like character and subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the Act of July 14, 1870, entitled "an Act to authorize the registered of the United States after one year, and mannument of the English of the National Debt" and the acts amendatory thereto.

Provided, That noting in this act shall be so construed

of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any of the bonds issued to the Pacine Railway companies.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable rules and regulations to carry this act into effect. And the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bonds and Treasury notes authorized to be issued shall not exceed one-half of 1 per centum.

SECTION 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if in his opinion it shall become necessary, to use temporarily not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the standard gold and eliver coin in the Treasury is the redemption of the 5 and 6 per cent bonds of the United States, authorized to be relunded by the provisions of this act, which shall from time to time be repaid and replaced out of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds or Treasury notes authorized by this act, and he may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds or Treasury notes, provided that the bonds and Treasury notes so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund but shall be cancelled.

Section 5. That the payment of any or the bonds hereby authorized after the expiration of the sink item of the sinking fund but shall be cancelled, and described by the dates and numbers beginning for each successive payment with the bonds of each class last dated and numbered, of the line of which intended payment or redeemption the Secretary of the Treasury, stall give public notice, and the interest on the particular bonds so esceled at any time to be paid shall because at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such notice.

Section 6. That the bonds authorized by the first

cease at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such notice.

Section 6 this act shall be receivable as security for the certain of this act shall be receivable as security for the circular in issued to the national banks, and hereafter only bonds and other interest hearing securities of the United States shall be receivable as security under Section 5,153 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 7. That this act shall be known as "The Punning Act of 1881," and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The action of the Finance Committee has nature.

The action of the Finance Committee has naturally given rise to more or less speculation as to what the House will do in its turn. Mr. Carlisle, one of the ablest advocates of the bill which passed the House, said to-night that hedid not believe the House would accept the Senate Amendments. "The bill, as the Senate Committee has it, is objectionable to me in at least two particulars," he said. "I prefer the 3 per cent to the 312, and the provision contained in the fifth section I consider of considerable importance. As to the change of time I do not attach much importance to that. The fiveyear option is the same, and that is the main point. year option is the same, and that is the main point."
Mr. Cariisle has given the sense of a large number of
the Democratic members of the House to-day, and
he thinks there will be practical unanimity in the
standing out for the bill as it passed the House.
Some of the Democrats care more for the time-limit
than for the rate per ceut, while others regard the
rate per cent as the only thing worth looking after.
This difference will only serve, however, to unite
the two parties on a firm advocacy of the House bill,
which suits both.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY. SUGGESTIVE AMENDMENT IN THE SENATE TO THE MORGAN ELECTORAL RESOLUTION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The Morgan resolution de claring that the Vice-President has no power to count the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States was passed after two hours' discussion to-day, but with an amendment proposed by Senator Hoar, which was in some sense a censure of the Democratic Congress. That any amendment should have been made to the resolution was a victory for the Republicans: for it was openly announced at the outset by Mr. Thurman that the

measure was to be passed without amendment. The amendment declares in effect that in the opinion of the Senate, the House concurring, it is the duty of Congress to pass a law at once providing for the orderly counting of the electoral vote. Almost immediately after the inauguration of President Hayes the Senate, then Republican, took steps to frame a law upon the subject, and the measure known as the Edmunds bill passed the Senate, but was smothered in the House. During the last two years, both branches being Democratic, so measure has been passed, the question being

purposely left open so that the absence of any law might be taken advantage of by the Democratic majority in the coming electoral count.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION. FIVE ITEMS RELIEVED FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX BY THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 4.-The Committee on Ways and Means agreed this morning to report favorably a bill to repeal certain internal revenue taxes. The recommendation of the Treasury Department included the repeal of taxation on six items, yielding altogether a yearly revenue in 1880 of \$10,990,606, divided as follows:

Bank checks. S. Friction matches Patent medicines or preparations, perfumery, cosmettes, etc. Bank deposits. 2.347.568 ... 6.163,207 811.436

The Ways and Means Committee has reported in favor of abolishing all the taxes with the exception of the one item of the tax on bank capital. The attempt to repeal that tax was voted down. This makes the total amount of reduction proposed a little more than \$10,000,000. The proposed repeal of the tax upon patent medicines, savings banks deposits and matches met with comparatively little opposition in the committee. The principal struggle was over the taxes on bank deposits and bank

checks.

This action of the Ways and Means Committee today may have some relation to the funding bill as
reported from the Senate Finance Committee; as
the theory has been maintained in the House by
some even who have opposed the three and a half
per cent rate that a three per cent bond possibly
might be floated, provided some of the taxation
upon banks could be removed. The committee
proposes to remove over two and a half millions,
retaining, however, the tax upon circulation and
upon bank capital. The bill will probaby fix some
time in the future, possibly three months, when it
shall take effect. shall take effect.

THE PEABODY FUND.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES-TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GENERAL AGENT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund met at 11 a. m. to-day. Dr.

J. L. M. Curry, the newly elected general agent, was present at the meeting. Mr. Samuel W. Wetmore was again chosen treasurer; Mr. George Peabody Russell secretary, and the Hon. Theodore Lyman

The discussion of the Normal College question was taken up. The arrangement made by the late Dr. Sears with Dr. Stearns, Chancellor of the Normal College at Nashville, Tenn., was approved, and the present general agent instructed to carry it out. The arrangement is for the establishment of 100 or more permanent scholarships for that institution. Dr. Curry briefly addressed the Board, declaring his approval of the general plan of the trustees and his in tention of carrying it out. The chairman renominated the committees. The Board then adjourned to the first Wednesday in October next.

The following is extracted from an address, by Robert C. Winthrop, on Wednesday, upon the work and character of the Rev. Dr. Sears. After speaking of the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Sears and alluding to the way in which he became connected with the work of the trustees, Mr. Winthrop said, in part :

It's cars, and anything to the way in which he between head in the pleasure of the pleasure of

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. THE BILL COMPLETED BY THE COMMITTEE-APPRO-

PRIATIONS FOR NEW-YORK AND VICINITY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The House Committee on Commerce received from the printer the proof slips of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill this morning and, after a session of four hours devoted to its revision, it was finally completed and will be reported back to the House to-morrow. The bill as finally agreed upon appropriates \$19,189,800.

Among the items are the following:

Harbor at Bridgeport, Coan., \$10,000; New-Haven, Conn., \$15,000; breakwater at New-Haven, Conn., \$20,000; Norwalk, Coan., \$5,000; Sountspert, Coan., \$2,500. Raritan River, N. J., \$25,000; \$20,000 to be expended on rocks at Whitehead Sand Dock, and \$5,000 at South Channel, between Crab Island and South Amboy. Harbor at Stouhaton. Coan., \$30,000; Buffalo, N. Y., \$90,000; Charlotte, N. Y., repair of piers, \$2,500; N. Y., \$30,000; Buffalo, N. Y., \$30,000; Buffalo, N. Y., \$30,000; Fushing Bay, N. Y., \$10,000; harbor at Great Souths Bay, N. Y., \$5,000; Little Sodius Bay, N. Y., \$7,500; Olcott, N. Y., \$3,000; Port Jefferson, Long Island Sound, N. Y., \$3,000; Port Jefferson, Long Island Sound, N. Y., \$4,000; Newcastle, Del., \$20,000.

The following are among the items for the improvement of rivers: Connecticut River, below Hartford, Coan., \$30,000; Housatonie River, Coun., \$2,000; Thames River, Conn., \$30,000; NewCastle, Del., \$20,000; Improving Buttermik Channel, New-York, \$40,000; Improving Buttermik Channel, New-York, \$40,000; Hudson River, New-York, \$15,000; Cheesequakes Creek, N. J., \$5,000; Cohamsey Creek, N. J., \$7,000; Elizabeth River, N. J., \$4,000; Creek, N. J., \$7,000; Elizabeth River, N. J., \$4,000; Creek, N. J., \$5,000.

Mattawan Creek, N. J., \$15,000; Raritan Bay, N. J. from Perth Amboy and South Amboy to the main ship channel of Great Kill, \$60,000; Newport Harbor, R. I., \$50,000; Naggra River, N. Y., \$5,000. Among the items are the following:

The third section of the bill directs the Secretary of War, at his discretion, to cause examinations or surveys or both, and estimates of cost of improvements proper to be made at various points named, among them the following: For completing survey of Harlem River and through the Harlem Kills to the East River, \$6,000; from a point between Ellis Island and the docks of the Jersey Central Rairoad to a point between Robbins Reef Light and Constable Hook, in waters on Newark Bay, N. J.

NOT READY TO BE EXAMINED.

POLITE INVITATION BY MR. CONGER DECLINED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-In the House of Representatives to-day the Democrats succeeded in passing the bill for the relief of the widow of the late Captain Hugh N. Page, of Virginia. As soon as it was reached in the House to-day, Mr. Goode, of Virginia, arose and said that since last Friday he had received a letter from Mrs. Page asking him to withdraw the bill. Mr. Goode then made a short speech, in the course of which he declared that the only bills for rebel war claims which he had ever brought into the House were that for the benefit of William and Mary College and that for the benefit of a theological seminary in Virginia. These he had considered exceptional cases.

Mr. Conger, in the course of a very provoking and sareastic reply, called upon the other Southern Representatives to stand up likewise and declare that they, and thousands of claimants whom they represented, did not hope or expect that Southers was claims would ever be paid. He said that would war claims would ever be paid. He said that would be a pleasant and reassuring spectacle to the loyal people of the North without distinction of party. Mr. Conger's appeal was in vain. The only response which came from the Democratic side was the weighty and pertinent observation of Mr. S. S. Cox to the effect that "if the gentleman from Michigan would buy a liver pad he might be happy." Mr. Conger was not disconcerted by the crushing rejoinder of Mr. Cox, but continued and fimshed what he had to say. Then, with the solid vote of his party associates Mr. Goode succeeded in taking the Page case out of politics after a good share of two days had been devoted to its discussion.

THE CANAL AND THE SHIP RAILWAY. Washington, Feb. 4.-The House Committee of

Foreign Affairs met to-day to receive the report of the sub-committee, who have had under consideration the "Crapo" joint resolution, declaring the policy of the United States in reference to an interoceanic canal. The sub-committee presented a long report, recommending amendments to the resolution. and its adoption was recommended. The report was read and discussed, and ordered to be printed, but no other action was taken upon it.

A letter has been received by Captain Eads from Major Suter, United States Engineers, in charge of the improvement of the Missouri River, and a member of the Mississippi River Commission, in which the latter says:

the latter says:

Your project has great and obvious advantages to recommend it, and, from an engineering point of view, in my opinion it is perfectly practicable. The various operations contemplated are constantly being performed, on a small scale, at least, at all the great scarpers of the world, and any difficulties which might aftend their extension to the scale that you propose, could, I think, he readily met by suitable mechanical devices. The construction, maintenance and operation of the railroad are quite within the resources of our profession.

COST OF THE ARREARS OF PENSIONS ACT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. (
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Notwithstanding the declaration of Mr. Cox. chairman of the Census Committee, that the Apportionment bill must be concluded this week in the House in order to give the Senate the necessary time to consider it, if it is proposed to pass it at this session, the House declined to consider it to-day and instead spent its time in consideration of private bills. In discussing one of the private pension bills upor the calendar, Chairman Atkins, of the Appropriations Committee, said that seventy millions of dol-lars would have to be appropriated this year for pensions in addition to those which Congress might pass, and that it was quite time to call a halt. He would rather liquidate the war debt of the United States than the debt imposed by our pension laws. He estimated the necessary cost of the arrears of pensions bill would not be less than seven hundred milhons of dollars, and he feared that it might reach a thousand millions. The latter sum certainly would be reached if the estimates should increase as they have within the last year.

as they have within the last year.

Mr. Briggs, of New-Hampshire, Mr. Updegraff, of Ohio, and others thought that, while the sum paid to bensioners was vast, it was not more vast than the services rendered by the soldiers, without whose and there would have been neither a country nor a Congress, and Mr. Briggs in reply to Mr. Atkins said that if any one should intimate that the soldiers should not be paid be would stand in the House alone until full and complete justice had been done them.

Doubtless Mr. Atkins's estimate of the ultimat cost of the Arreatages law is entravagant; but a fact that the estimates of the Commission Pensions and the Treasury Department at the that law was under consideration, have turned

SENATOR LOGAN AND THE PENSIONS BILL HIS OBJECTIONS TO COMMENTATION HIS COURSE, 18Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUE NO. 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Senator Logan continue is speech to-day upon the Sixty Surgeon bill. He did not resume his attack upon the Commissi of Pensions, but did assail the correspondent of THE TRIM SE, calling him by name. He quotes the first sentence of a dispetch printed on las Wednesday; expressed his opinion of the writer in uncomplimentary terms, and urged that certain privileges he was supposed to enjoy be curtailed.

Senator Logan appears to think the privilege afforded to correspondents are the purchase price of far touched upon the real merits of the sixty surgeon bill, but has confined binself to the denunciation of some of its mere incidents to enteriam suspicious that frauds may be perperrated unless the actual perpetrator be known orgetting apparently that the whole system of the and especially in Congress, is based upon a sus-picion of every averment made by claimants; so that the most absolute and unquestionable proofs are required. Senator Logan has observed once or fwice, in reply to other Senators, that it was not just to say that he was influenced in his course by the claim agents. It was in this direction The Tribushy correspondent offended, What-ever may be the honorable Senator's motives, his ever may be the honorable Senator's motives, his and especially in Congress, is based upon a sus

WHAT SENATOR LOGAN SAID. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-Senator Logan, in he course of his remarks read an extract from the Washington correspondence of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of recent date, stating Mr. Logan had distinguished himself as the enemy of reform in the Pension Office and as a superserviceable friend and representative of the Washington Claim Agents Ring. He said that suc Washington Claim Agents Ring. He said that such assaults upon him by correspondents of The Tribuns, had become common of late years, and that as he could not in the Senate Chamber filly characterize this last attack, he would content homeeff with saying that the author of the low, base falsehood was wanting in all the characteristics of a gentleman, and he (Mr. Logan) now made an enduring record for the benefit of that person that he might have it for reference hereafter. As he has seen the correspondent on the floor during the session he (Mr. Logan) desired to call the attention of the Senator upon whose card that individual had been admitted to the statement which he now made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. Senator Pendleton, from the select committee, to which was referred the bill to provide that the principal officers of each of the executive departments may occupy seats on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives, to-day reported back with an amendment the bill committed to the cemmittee. The bill as amended provides that these officers shall be entitled to occupy seats, with the right to participate in debate on matters relating to the business of their respective departments, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Senate and the House. The bill also provides that the Secretaries of the several departments, the Attorney-

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE IRISH COMMOTION.

GREAT PUBLIC EXCITEMENT. THE TRISH PEOPLE GREATLY AGITATED AT THE ARREST OF MICHAEL DAVITT-THE GOVERN MENT APPREHENSIVE OF IRISH REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPTS-THE COERCION BILL UNDER DIS

The Irish people are greatly excited in con-

sequence of the arrest of Michael Davitt, who was hurried off to London on Thursday night, and sent to jail by a police magistrate yesterday morning. at eight o'clock Meetings are being held throughout Ireland to protest against his imprisonment. The debate on the second reading of the Irish Protection bill proceeded yesterday without any noteworthy incident. It is supposed that the Government intends to arrest all the officers of the Land League. An infernal machine has been found in a square at London. The British authorities are increasing their vigilance in Ireland.

THE ARREST OF MICHAEL DAVITT. THE PRISONER HURRILD TO LONDON AND SENT TO THE CONVICT JAIL-INDIGNATION MEETINGS TO

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 4, 1881. Michael Davitt, who was arrested in Dublin for an alleged breach of the conditions of his ticket-of-Land League, arrived here by the Irish mail at 6:45 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by clothes. A pilot engine ran in front of the mail train from Holyhead to London. The Chester Holyhead, Crewe, Stafford, Rugby and Willesden railway stations were strongly guarded by police.

Davitt was taken from the train at Willesden Sta tion, so as to avoid a demonstration at Euston Station, where a number of persons had collected. He was conveyed to the Bow Street Police Court at 8 o'clock, where Sir James T. Ingham, Chief-Magis trate, was sitting. The proceedings were private and merely consisted in the production of the warrant for the prisoner's arrest and his identification, Mr. Davitt wished to ask the reasons for the revocation of his ticket-ol-leave. Sir James Ingham said his duty was simply to see that Davitt was a convict whose liceuse had been revoked. The warrant was then signed by the magistrate for the committal of Davitt to Millbank Prison to finish the remainder of the sentence of penal servitude for fifteen years, which he received in 1807. Mr. Davitt was removed in a prison van to Millbank Prison under the escort of a strong body of police. The police at the Court were instructed to give no information as to where he was sent.

Later in the morning a considerable crowd assembled in Bow-st, to see Davitt brought up, and there was an exhibition of much angry feeling when it was known that he had already been remitted to prison. and merely consisted in the production of the war

prison.

Meetings to denounce the Government will be held in many places in Ireland, on Sunday next, but there is generally an absence of excitement. MORE AURESTS EXPECTED. A number of arrests, especially among members of

the Land League in Ireland are expected to be made directly. The Coercion bill has passed the House of The Dublin correspondent of The Times says:

There is no surprise at Michael Davitt's arrest after his inflammatory and scurrious language in recen-queeles in reference to the action of the Governmen and to Mr. Forster's character.

A memorial has been prepared, and is being exten sively signed by English Radical and Moderate Home Rulers, asking that Davitt be treated while in prison as a first-class misdemeanant on account of the state of his health. The Paracitites abstair

the state of his health. The l'arnetites abstain from signing it.

At the meeting of the Land League, held in Dublin to-night, Mr. Breinan also addressed the neople to remain quiet. Mr. Breinan also addressed the meeting. A large crowd outside cheered for l'aviti. Resolutions condemning the conduct of the Government were adopted. Meetings are being held throughout Ireland.

A lady was fired at near Galway yesterday, but without result.

Loris are being erected along the Galway coast.

rithout result.

For is an being erected along the Galway coast. MORE PRECAUTIONS.

Two gunboats are to be stationed at Tarbert, on the Shannon, to be at the disposal of the coast guardship Valiant. The forces in the batteries of the Shannon are being strengthened. The sentries are doubled nightly. THE LAND LEAGUE TO BE DISBANDED.

A dispatch from Dublin to The Standard says that Land League officers and that the League will b distanced by proclamation.

Dillon charged the Government with conspiracy to xasperate Trishmen and thus secure the passage of

exasterate Irishmen and thus secure the passage of the Corton bill.

An infermal machine containing a pound of gunpowder has been found in a London square.

Davitt's ticket of leave was cancelled in consequence of his inflammatory language, which the attenuities believed night lead to a breach of the law. It is not expected that he will be detained after order has been restored in Ireland.

Extraoromany precantions were taken at Chester and Crew to prevent the rescue of David by the firsh population.

ish population.
Mr. Beyce, Liberal member for the Tower Hamlet.

The Parnell Land League in this city sent the following rable disputes to Mr. Parned last evening: "The Paraell Land League of New-York tender then eventachy to Davitt, and assure tou and your e-dicagne of trel, carried susperf in your heroes struggle again-the bandal action of the majority in the British House o

THE PARLIAMENTARY STRUGGLE OR, FORSTER SPEAKS ON THE PROTECTION EILL-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS GUARDED BY P. LICE,

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 4, 1881. In the House of Commons to-day, the Speaker, o aking the chair, read a statement that he would ise the authority entrusted to him with circumspection so as to insure freedom of debate, and that he would shortly lay rules before the House. Mean while he will make a rale, the practical effect o which will be to prevent a member who is dissatis ned with the answer to a question moving the adjournment of the House. The aunouncement was received with cheers. The Home Rulers gradually arrived in the House during the putting of questions. Mr. Forster rose at 5 c'clock p. m., annul cheers, to move the second reading of the Protection bill. He haid stress upon the importance of the retrospective provisions of the measure. Relative to the lists of arrests to be presented to Parliament monthly, he arrests to be presented to Parliament monthly, he said that it was not intended that the sanction of Parliament should be necessary for any particular arrest. Later information, he said, made the case in favor of the bill much stronger.

Mr. Bradlaugh, Radical, moved the rejection of the bill, because, he said, there is no certainty that the House of Lords will approve a land bill as readily as they will a coercion bill.

Mr. Dawson, Laberal member for Carlow, said while the wrongs of the Irish tenant were unredressed, all coercion was useless.

while the wrongs of the Irish tenant were unre-dressed, all coercion was useless.

Mr. Corbet, Home Rule member for the County Wicklow, maintained that the returns of agrarian crimes were much exaggerated.

THE NEW RULES. The principal alterations in Mr. Gladstone's resolu tion as finally adopted by the House of Comm are that a motion for urgency must be made by Minister, who must state his reasons, and that the majority voting urgency must consist of three to on in a House of at least 300 members. A modifica tion was also introduced making it clear that the Speaker was intended to use the powers conferred

Speaker was intended to use the powers conferred upon him only for facilitating the particular business which might be declared urgent.

The most extraordinary precautions were taken in the House last night. Almost every door leading to the lobbies and corridors was watched by detectives. Mr. Forster's office, the Speaker's house and Mr. Gladstone's private room were guarded by police. The members' lobby was cleared from an early hour, and strangers were not allowed to enter for several hours. The only English members of the House of Commons who voted against Mr. Dillon's suspension were Mr. Cowen (Kadical and Home Ruler) and Mr.

Labouchere (Advanced Liberal). They also voted against Mr. Parnell's suspension, but not against Mr. Firmigan's. The six members who voted against the suspension of the twenty-eight Home Rulers, refusing to go out on a division of the House, were Messrs. Callan (Liberal), Cowan (Liberal), Labouchere (Liberal), Macdonald (Liberal), Macfarlane (Home Ruler), and Sir Joseph McKenna (Home Ruler).

Ruler).

The names of the Home Rulers who were expelled from the House of Commons, vesterday, are as follows: Messrs, Dillon, Parnell, Barry, Biggar, Byrne, Corbet, Gray, Healy, Dawson, Finnigan, Gill, Lalor, Leany, Leahy, McCarthy, McCoan, Marrum, Metge, Nelson, Arthur O'Connor, Thomas P. O'Connor, The O'Donohue, Mahon, O'Sullivan, John O'Connor Power, Redmond, Sexton, Smithwick, A. M. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, Moiloy, Richard Power, O'Shanghnessy, O'Donnell and O'Kelly.

A HOME RULE MANIFESTO. The Home Rulers expelled from the House yesterday held a meeting last night, at which they decided to issue a manifesto to the Irish people denouncing the conduct of the House, but advising the people to keep within the lines of constitu-

tional action.
It is understood that Mr. Dillon goes to Dublin specially to attend a meeting of the Land League this evening, when it is expected that he will make a statement on the future course of his party.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal to-day says: "The House of Commons has become a mere machine to register Mr. Gladstone's decrees." ANOTHER LONG DEBATE.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 4, 1881. The Standard says: "The length of the debate on the econd reading of the Coercion bill depends entirely on the discretion of the Speaker. The fullest oppor-tunity, however, will be given for the expression of opinion. It is not anticipated that the debate will close before Wednesday."

CLAIMING A PORTION OF A CITY.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4 .- A suit is about to title of a large portion of Ailegheny City, including the West Parks, Ridge, Lincoln, Western and Allegheny-ave, and other valuable property. The heirs of Garret Pendegrass are plantiffs, and the claim is based on a deed, still in existence, which is alleged to have been given to Pendegrass by the chiefs of the Six Nations.

GENERAL GARFIELD ABSENT FROM HOME.

MENTOR, Ohio, Feb. 4.-General and Mrs. Garneld have gone to Huron, Ohio, to attend the funeral of an aunt and will not return until Saturday night.

GIFT TO THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.

Boston, Feb. 4 .- The Advertiser says it is understood that a friend of Harvard University has given to President Eliot \$100,000 for the construction of a new Law School building at Cambridge, and that the work will be begun as soon as a location and plans have been agreed upon.

· ARRESTED IN PHILADELPHIA,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 .- "Billy" Conners, who escaped from Ludlow Street Jall, where he was im-prisoned awaiting requisition to answer for implication in the Northampton Bank robbery, was arrested in this city to-night by Officer Gallaguer, of the New-York Pinkerton Agency.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

THEFT FROM A COAL-DEALER'S OFFICE.
CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The sum of \$450 was storen from the office of A. M. Radiey, coal dealer, in Van Eurensk., while he was temporarily absent to-day.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The boiler of a flour mill at Kunswick, Mo., exceeded yesterday, killing Charles Baker and two sons of Mr. Smith, the owner of the mill. QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 4.—Edward Dempsey, a weaknown farmer living near Bloomington, was foun-te-day by school children, sitting uprigut in his wagor with the reins in his hands, dead.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 4.—A dispatch to The Tribine Iron Alamosa says the coach running from Del Norre to Alamosa was robbed last night by two men five nules from Del Norte. Four mail pouches and the treasure pouches were taken. The passengers were not

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT, CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—A Times-Star special from Fort Wayne, Ind., says that a freight train on the Wabash, St. Lems and Pacific Road was thrown from the track by a broken rath. The engineer, Leonard Long, and a brakeman named Foster were fatally injured.

SMALL-POX AT A POOR HOUSE. CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—On Tuesday there

Loss of Cattle in Colorado.
Chicago, Feb. 4.—Wyoming cattle raisers CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Wyolining Cattle Tarsets became that the loss of stock this winger through sever seather has not been perception greater than usual not that snows will note the grass next season. Mr. A. V. Armour, or Kausas C.y. predicts a loss of ten per cut on the ranches of Colorado.

cent on the ranches of Colorado.

SPICUATING WITH SCHOOL MONEYS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—E. M. Jarrett, of Engleweed, it cance of the School Board of the town of Lake, has made an assignment to the Board. He contesses that he used \$8,000 of the school find in private specification and that he is not able to repay the money. Mr. Jarrett occupied a high social position.

J. Treft occupied a nigh social position.

MT. VERNON, Onto, Feb. 4.—On Monday has a soloren man rance is a much Lanc, of this city, was found in as sharify in a meet plumble condition. He was lying helpless upon the flows. His lower limbs had been frozen. To lay he thed. He was some of the oldest men in this country, and caumed to be over 100 years cit. He was a only servent to General Mercer during the A netheric tyoldtion.

the A netwest revolution.

CONSULTING ABOUT RAMINOAD FRUGITS,
CINCINNAIL, Feb. 4.—General John Echels,
representative of Mr. Immingaon of the Chesapeake
and Ome Retroad, is in the city to-day to consult with
Messes, West, Switt, Byrne and others interested in the
construction of the read from Newport to Ashland, Ky. the point to wideh the
above road is now completed. The distance from Newport to the press of terminas of the Chesapeake and Onlo
is 110 m.les, and of this distance soxty unless of road
will be constructed by the Chesapeake and Onlo
is 110 m.les, and of this distance soxty unless of road
will be constructed by the Chesapeake and Onlo
Another year will probably see this road completed.
The road is important to the city because (next) it will
be an excellent coal road, and can bring coal to Newport
as chesably, if not cheaper, than it can be brought by the
river during high water.

OHIO FORRIES IELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

is chandy, in the distribution of the Western Unite through water.

Outlo Formus Telegraph Consolidation,
Collymits, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The Legislature made quark wors of the bit reported back by the House Jadenay Committee yesterday amending the law regulative consolidation of telegraph companies. The bit pussed the House yesterday under suspension of the rules, as soon as reported, and was ping through the Senate in the same way before moon to-day. The bill is therefore a law, but it remains to be seen whether it will prove effectual in preventing the coins-lidation of telegraph companies in this State. The object in hurrying the bill through was to prevent the consolidation of the Western Union, American Union and Allanie and Pacific Companies by making

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BANKS DEMANDING MARGINS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—Hanks here are refusing to make asyances on stocks at the present prices with less than a margin of 20 per cent.

A LADY NICKED BY A HORSE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 4.—At Hot Springs, yesterday, Mrs. Bisecok, daughter of the Hon. W. Wood, of New York, while out riding with Colonel Rugg, had her leg broken by a kick of one of the horses.

THE MAINE LEGISLATIVE SCANDAL.

AUGUSIA, Me., Feb. 4.—In the House this morning a committee was appointed to investigate the truth of criminal charges against Thomas B. Swan, a member, and to ascertain what action, if any small be taken.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4.—Advices from Nesbitt, Miss, are to the effect that on Tuesday two brothers in law, and the committee such as the collection of the collecti

who killed Colonel House several years ago.

INDIANS KILLED IN TEXAS.

St. Louis, Feb. 4.—Information has been received at Fort Davis. Tex. that Colonel Baylor and Lieutenan Nevilles, of the State Rangers, Joined forces on January 128, and with twenty-live men surprised a band of Indians in the Sterra Diabalo Mountains, killed six men and esptured three sterra Diabalo Mountains, killed six men and esptured three

PRICE FOUR CENTS. UNITED TELEGRAPH WIRES.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE CONSOLIDATION.

-RUMORS THAT THE VANDERBILT INTEREST WILL NOT BE REPRESENTED-TERMS OF THE CON-TRACI-THE OFFICERS RETIC INT-DOUBTS AS TO THE LEGALITY OF THE MEETING OF THURS-

The details of the manner in which the consolidation of the telegraph companies was accomplished were not disclosed yesterday. Many surmises were made as to the character of the new directory of the Western Union. It was stated that it would be controlled by Jay Gould and his friends rather than by representatives of what is known as the Vanderbilt interest. It was insisted by some stockholders that the consolidation was made at a meeting not properly called, and therefore that the contract was not binding. The officers of the company said, however, that they had not acted without legal advice. The employes of the companies are anxious to know how the union will affect them in their positions and wages.

ACTION OF THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

The telegraph consolidation engaged much of the attention of the public yesterday. Various rumors were afloat as to the composition of the new Board of Directors. A report that William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hamilton McK. Twombly and other representatives of what is known as the Vanderbilt interest in the Western Union Board of Directors, were to resign, is understood to be correct. Mr. Vanderbilt goes out in accordance with previous arrangements, and, it is said, with the purpose of retiring also from prominent positions, soon, in other corporations. Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Washington E. Connor, Sidney Dillon, Thomas T. Eckert and D. H. Bates, with some other of Jay Gould's friends, are to be elected

In answer to an inquiry as to whether the changes in the directory had taken place. President Green of the Western Union said yesterday : "The provision for the representation of Mr. Gould and his friends in the Board is a matter for the future." Another person who is interested in the new company said: "The actual changes in the Board have not yet taken place, but a new directory with Mr. Gould in control is only a question of a day or two. The composition of the Executive Committee is already satisfactory to Mr. Gould. Ex-Governor Morgan will remain in the Board, and the permaneut officers will probably be Dr. Norvin Green, titular president; General Thomas T. Eckert, first vice-president and general manager, with full control of the entire management of the company, and D. H. Bates, second vicepresident, with W. B. Somerville in charge of press

The details of the meeting of Thursday have not been made public. President Green said yesterday that it was not the policy of the company to make public its contracts, and no departure would be made in this case. Another director said the particulars of the recent transactions of the Board were an executive secret, only to be divulged by a resolution of the Board. Russell Sage said there had been no election of new directors. Jay Gould refused to say anything. Other persons were equally reticent.

LEGALITY OF THE CONSOLIDATION. There was a good deal of discussion as to whether the consolidation had been legally effected. The law requires that the consent of the stockholders shall be given "at a public meeting duly called for the purpose." Rufus Hatch and others claimed yesterday that there could have been no public meeting on Thursday, as they were stockholders and had certainly received no notice of any such

had certainly received no notice of any such meeting.

The secretary of the Western Union Company, a son of Dr. Green, said: "We had the consent of the necessary three fifths of the shares in each company, and as that does away with the necessity for twenty days' notice under the law, I do not see how the legality of the consolidation can be questioned. The companies acted under the best legal advice."

Among the many rumors yesterfuly one was to the effect that a "new Western Union Company" had been organized under the laws of New-Jersey, and that the business of the combined companies would hereafter be transacted under this new charter. President Green said there was no truth in this statement. Another rumor that the main offices of the Western Union Company would be removed to Roston was pronounced "abstra." Boston was pronounced "abs TERMS OF THE UNION.

The general terms of the consolidation have already been published in THE TERBUNE. There will e a new issue of the entire stock of \$50,000,600 of the Western Union Company, all the old certificates of the three companies being called in. The stock of the American Union and the Atlantic and Pacific will go into the Western Union treasury as fast as it is exchanged, and will remain there with that of the sixty other companies which have been purchased or leased at different times. It will be removed from the lists of the Stock Exchange at the expiration of the notice, which on February 19 will allow the extra issue of stocks to be placed on the market.

INTEREST AMONG THE EMPLOYES. There was much concern expressed among the elegraph employes yesterday to know what would be the effect of the combination upon them. The competition of the American Union Company with the Western Union has had the effect of increasing the wages of operators about \$15 a month. Many of these employes fear a reduction in pay in consequence of the consolidation, while there is a general belief that the force will be largely reduced. It is probable, however, so far as the operators are concerned, that there will not be the operators are concerned, that there will not be much if any reduction in the force. President Green said the executive offices would all be concentrated into the Western Union Building at once. Other changes would be made as the interests of the company and the public require them. The rapid increase in the business of telegraphing, however, would give full employment to all the wires of the company. The number of messages sent over the Western Union wires in 1873 was 14,456,832, and the profits of the company were \$2,757,962 69. In 1880 29,215,509 messages were sent over its wires, at a profit to the company of \$5,833,937.79. The demand for new wires, instruments and other materials is constantly increasing.

One of the effects of the consolidation was shown yesterday in the operating rooms of the Atlantic and Pacific Company. In addition to the regular business the operators were called upon to transmit a large number of surplus messages sent over from the Western Union office. The main offices of the American Union and Atlantic and Pacific will be retained in their present condition for a time, as the companies have long leases of the buildings. The wires, however, will be connected gradually with the Western Union Building, and in time the business will be concentrated there. Some of the branch offices which are not needed for public convenience will be closed.

Dr. Green said there would be little change in the much if any reduction in the force. President Green

trated there. Some of the branch offices which are not needed for public convenience will be closed.

Dr. Green said there would be little change in the rates at present. There would be an equalization of charges to points where competition had reduced the rates below a paying basis. The city rate of 20 cents he thinks is low enough, while the 15-cent rate to Philadelphia is too low to be profitable.

"When all the wires are run into the Western Union offices and the expense of separate establishments is abolished, the business can be done more promptly than now," said Vice-President Van Horne yesterday, "and at a large saving in cost. Instead of several repetitions of messages, due in many cases now to a lack of sufficient time, transmissions can be made direct hereafter, which will fibe a gain in time as well as a saving in cost. It is not the intention or expectation to increase rates, except in a few cases where they are now exceptionally low."

Rufus Hatch said he would go with his counsel to the meeting of the Western Union stockholders called for to-day, and to that of the American Union called for Monday, slihough it is possible that no such meetings will take place, the business having already been transacted for which they were called, unless a new director should be elected. Mr. Hatch said he would continue the fight against the Western Union and American Union Companies, and he expected that there would be "music in the air "yet. COMMENTS in THE STREET.

COMMENTS IN THE STREET. Many merchants were severe yesterday in their criticisms upon the consolidation. It was asserted: by some that there would now be a strong move-